OLD ENGLAND:
OR,
The NATIONAL GAZETTE.

By JONATHAN FREE, *of the Duchy of* Cornwall, *Esq*;

SATURDAY, AUGUST 17, 1751. [N°. 20.

Nec semper violæ, nec semper lilia florent;
Et riget amissa spina relicta rosa.
OVID.

ONE would naturally conclude, from the eager Purſuits of moſt Men after Power, that no leſs than the moſt conſummate Happineſs could attend it's Poſſeſſion: And yet if this Happineſs, as it commonly does, turns out merely ideal, whether are we to blame the Poſſeſſor or the Poſſeſſed? —— I know *diſaffected Malice* will be inſtantly pointing to the former; while the latter is as certainly pronounced culpable by thoſe whom *Experience* (they tell us) has matured into a more inſcrutable Judgement.

For my Part, tho' I will not take upon me to arbitrate, I can't help declaring myſelf (with certain Reſtrictions) of the firſt Opinion; for which inclination Declaration, if I do not give ſufficient Reaſons, let me not expect due Candour.

And here, ſhould a pretended Anti-Potentialiſt, grown old in the *faithful* Exerciſe of Power and fruitful in the *unmerited* Diſtruſt of the People, queſtion my Right of Enquiry into the ſacred Rites of his political *Præſtigiæ*, and previouſly ask me, whether, by having myſelf ever been entruſted with a competent Share of Power, I am duly qualify'd to the Diſquiſition of ſo intricate a Subject? —I ſay, ſhould ſuch a ſagacious Inquiſitor put ſuch a moſt Queſtion, and, hoping a negative Anſwer, attempt to weaken the Credit of my Arguments, by throwing on them the Imputation of Partiality, I might very juſtly, if I took Pleaſure in Ridicule, laugh at him for his Ignorance of a conſtitutional Maxim, which expreſsly provides, That no Man ſhall anſwer any Queſtion to his own Prejudice; and that conſequently, if any Anſwer at all appeared neceſſary, ſuch a one would be given as would prove leaſt reſponſible to the poor Fineſſe of my Querift. But to proceed:

That diſtant Power is alluring, none, who know the Baits of Senſe, will deny; and that preſent Power is deſtructive, will at firſt appear a problem difficult of Solution: But then, how eaſily is it anſwered, if we ſtate the Queſtion in it's genuine Light—if we ſay, *Preſent Power*, ill exerciſed, is *deſtructive*, no farther Doubt will remain; and we ſhall immediately conclude, if the Poſſeſſor of Power is not happy, it is becauſe he is not conſcious of the ſuperlative Pleaſure of having performed the Duties of that Power.

We know there are ſomething like Arguments to ſhew, that the due Exerciſe of Power has not always ſcreened it's Miniſters from Reproach: That Envy, Detraction, and popular Ingratitude, have purſued the beſt Men and beſt Meaſures: That, with the ſame Propriety with the lamenting and reproved Moraliſt, thoſe Miniſters may exclaim againſt the giddy Populace:

O funeſtus multis, populi
Diruſq; favor, qui cum flatu
Vela ſecundo ratis implevit,
Vexitq; procul, languidus idem
Deſerit alto fœvoq; mari.

O, how pernicious and deceitful is the Favour of the Multitude! After it hath lifted a Man up, it ſuddenly deſerteth him, and he becometh the Mock of Fortune.

But as all theſe fine Plaints have, as before obſerved, only the Shew of *Argument*, we ſhall treat them accordingly, and leave them to the Admiration of thoſe whoſe Miſdemeanors will ſhortly want the Shelter of ſuch a ſpecious Canopy.

Virtuous Retirement is undoubtedly a very deſirable Condition; but I apprehend a Condition not eaſily procured by thoſe who lay their Miſdeeds at the Threſhold of *Power*, who expatiate on the Malignity of the People, and who pretend their great Deſigns for the public Good have been marred by *the Fatality of Events*. —— Thoſe Deſigns, if ſuch were, have indeed been marred; and fatal to the Commonwealth has been, and moſt fatal may be, the Event: But by whom this Event has been produced, by thoſe in, or thoſe out of, Power; let Common Senſe determine.

What a Jeſt would it be to hear a Stateſman, who inſolent in Power had become contemptible diveſted of it, inveigh with the ſevereſt Acrimony againſt what he had formerly purſued with an Eagerneſs, of which ſuch a Mind as his own could only be capable? The poor perblind Thing could not behold the illuſtrious Dazzle without Participation: Like the *Moth*, he play'd about the Flame; 'till at laſt in he went: O the unſufferable Blaze! His Wings were ſinged, and down he fell precipitant; when, inſtead of his own guilty Folly, he curſes the innocent Flame. This is pretty much the Caſe with thoſe who declaim againſt the Power they have unequally ſuſtained. After it has proved too arduous for their weak Direction, then how delicious is a private Life, freed from the Contention of the ambitious World!

O fortunatos nimium ſua ſi bona nôrint
Agricolas!

But yet, without a Spirit of Divination, one may obſerve theſe poor Creatures ſtill ſecretly hankering after what Nature hath denied them, and for which Experience hath alſo demonſtrated them altogether unfit.

To reſume the Metaphor: I have heard of a Species of *Moths*, ('twas either among the *Hottentats* or in *Lapland*) that could endure the Fire for ſeveral Years together: That a Crack now-and-then however portended the utter Deſtruction the Fire was capable of; and that, notwithſtanding this, the ſtupid Inſects would not be warned, but perſiſted in the ſame Element 'till they were inevitably conſumed. From this laſt Circumſtance, the Gentlemen (then a Sea-Surgeon) who communicated the Story to me, was of Opinion, theſe Inſects had no Nerves, and conſequently no common Senſory, or as the common Expreſſion is, that they had *no Brains* or *Senſe of Feeling*. My Correſpondent promiſed me further Satisfaction concerning this Prodigy, by aſſuring me, he would not only ſend me the Skeleton of one of them analyſed by himſelf, but a whole perfect Inſect, both which (if I thought proper) I might preſent the *Royal Society*. But (from what Accident I am yet to learn) I have ſince neither heard of my Friend or his Inſects; which is the only Reaſon, the *Philoſophical Tranſactions* have not been enriched with ſo eminent a Curioſity.

Now ſhould any Species of our Potentialiſts, as theſe ſenſeleſs *Moths* the Fire, endure uninterrupted Hiſſings, unanimous Contempt, and general Hatred, without receding from the Poſt of Odium, would not a political Anatomiſt declare them without the *common Senſory*, the *Brain?* —Would not he pronounce them as dull and ſenſeleſs as the *Lapland* Reptiles? I am too compaſſionate to preſs an Anſwer.

From what has been ſaid, and from all Experience, it will appear, That it is the *Uſe* of Power that gives Rewards or Puniſhments, Honour or Infamy, Happineſs or Miſery, to the Miniſter of it: And that 'tis wretched Folly to aſſert the contrary.

This will naturally lead us into a Conſideration of this *Uſe*, for which indeed Propriety would oftentimes ſubſtitute *Abuſe*, of Power: But not to invade the Critic's Province, we leave the Adjuſtment of Words to him; while we content ourſelves in purſuing the Idea. I ſay, How ſhall we aſcertain to ourſelves the right *Uſe* of Power? Not by eagerly gaping after it, I preſume. But if we are to examine Things narrowly, ſhall we not diſcover the grand Cauſe of Error in Power, centering in *Ignorance* and *Ambition?* Have we not found the Clue, by which we may ſafely inveſtigate the Labyrinth of Folly? *Ignorance* and *Ambition!* Two dangerous Allies they are! If a Man carry theſe into Power with him, he need not fear they'll forſake him there: Nor is the mightieſt Miſchief unaccountable, if he be aſſiſted by ſuch mighty Colleagues.

It would then appear reaſonable, unleſs indeed Miſchief was the deſigned Buſineſs, to ſeparate *Ignorance* and *Ambition*, previous to, ſince it cannot be done conſequent of, an Exaltation into Power.—Let us look into common Life, and we ſhall ſee throughout ſome Preparation, more or leſs, neceſſary to the perfect Conſtruction of the meaneſt Handicraft. A Taylor, a Shoemaker, a Hatter, &c. would be unanimous in Opinion, that their *noble Arts* are not be acquired to a Dexterity under the Practice of Seven Years. More liberal Arts are allowed Eight. And will it be ſaid, that the planning a Negociation is not more difficult than the cutting out a Coat, that the adapting public Meaſures to the public Intereſt is like fitting an eaſy Shoe, or that it requires no greater Skill to defend the whole Community from Injury than to make a Hat to defend one of them from the Weather? —It muſt be confeſs'd, that thoſe who are concerned for the Honour of the above Crafts have had a good deal to ſay in their Superiority, ſtily drawing their Concluſions from the political Tranſactions of late Years: But when they were told, as a Plea in Bar, that thoſe political Tranſactions were not perform'd by Stateſmen, with all their Cunning they were quite confounded into Silence.

Hence we may infer, that Preparation is not altogether impertinent in the forming a Stateſman, whatever Contradiction this Notion may receive from Lovers of Precedent: That a due Diſpenſation of Power is the Effect of that Preparation, & *vice verſa*; and that he who aſpires above his Qualification, ſince his Elevation muſt hurt his Country, ought to be firſt ridiculed and then puniſhed for his guilty Ambition.

Having acquired an adequate Knowlege of Mankind, of the Laws and Cuſtoms of the Commonwealth, of the Intereſts and the Habits of foreign Nations, of Univerſal Hiſtory, enriched with a competent Share of claſſical Learning, with a general Notion of the fine Arts;—With theſe acquired joined to natural Abilities, a Man may, without Preſumption, ſtand Candidate for the Poſt of Honour in the Community. Unleſs he can thus equip himſelf, if he has the Helm in view, it would be moſt adviſeable in him to deſiſt: It would be much more prudent in him to mind his Cricket; and he may then boaſt the Happineſs of being an obſcure Blockhead, while he has avoided the Stigma of a public one.

But to thoſe Wretches who act againſt Conviction, who ſee the Ruin their Ambition or Venality is brooding, what can we ſay to them? How can we mend the Heart that is rotten, or the Head that is bereft of Virtue? Leave them to God and their Fate.

I ſhall conclude with a Quotation from my Lord *Bollingbroke*, it will be of little Uſe to recommend to the Notice of theſe Men:

" When Men apply their Talents to evil Purpoſes, when they ſtrive to be great and deſpiſe being good, they commit a moſt ſacrilegious Breach of Truſt; they pervert the Means, they defeat, as far as lies in them, the Deſigns of Providence, and diſturb, in ſome ſort, the Syſtem of infinite Wiſdom

HALFPENNY

1803

THREE PAROCHIAL QUÆRIES.

Addreſſed to the Pariſh of St. A——w H——n *above B—rs.*

I. Whether (with a Rate ſufficient) to Maintain plentifully 500 Poor, or (with a proportionable ſufficiency) to half-ſt——ve 450, is the eaſieſt Task?

II. Whether a certain S—lk-dy—g, windy-brain'd O————, by puffing, ſwelling, bragging and bluſtering at his Superiors, hectoring and domineering over his Inferiors, who are in nothing ſo unhappy as being under ſuch relentleſs Maſters, is not ſo groſsly Ignorant as to expect to give Laws to the aboveſaid Pariſh?

III. And laſtly, Whether his ſo ſanguine Expectations may not, by the Attention of his (not yet baffled) Superiors, be fruſtrated?

LONDON.

We hear that their Royal Highneſſes Prince Edward and Princeſs Elizabeth, are gone down to Southampton, to bathe in the Water there, as they did laſt Summer.

Orders are given out for the Houſe of Peers, and the Houſe of Commons, to have *new Furniture*, againſt the Meeting of both Houſes of Parliament, *for the Diſpatch of Buſineſs*; which we hear will be on the 17th of November next.

A Bill will be brought into Parliament the next Seſſion, for making it Felony without Benefit of Clergy, for any Perſon that ſhall be convicted of making Copper Half-pence or Farthings, or of any other Metal mixed or unmixed.

A Proclamation has been iſſued for the Meeting of the Parliament of Ireland, for Diſpatch of Buſineſs, on the 8th of October next.

An Order of Council has iſſued, forbidding the holding Barnet and Harlow Buſh Fairs.

A few Days ſince ſeveral *Italian and French Dancers* arrived in Town, to engage themſelves at the Theatres.

Laſt Saturday died at his Houſe in Warnford Court, Throgmorton-ſtreet, Dr. Thomas Crowe, many Years an eminent Phyſician of this City, and one of the Vice Preſidents of St. Luke's Hoſpital for Lunatics, to which he has left very handſomely. He has bequeathed his fine Collection of phyſical Books to the College of Phyſicians. The Engliſh Books in his Library are left to his Lady.

A few Days ſince died at Iſlington, Mr. Macreth, an eminent Lime Merchant at Mill Bank; and on Thurſday his Corpſe was interred at Northfleet in Kent, where he owned ſeveral Lime Kilns. It is very remarkable, that he deſired in his Will to be brought to Town and lay a Week after in his own Parlour, and then he deſired to be dreſſed in a white Fuſtian Frock, white Sattin Waiſtcoat, white Breeches and Shoes, and a new Holland Shirt trimmed on Purpoſe, and then be carried dreſſed in this Manner to be buried in Northfleet; all which was very punctually obſerved.

Laſt Monday Night a Fire broke out in a Serge Warehouſe, at Cotton's Wharf, and the Flames ſoon communicated themſelves to a Warehouſe of Red Oakum, and from thence to another Warehouſe filled with Bays and Flannels all which were entirely conſumed, with three Dwelling Houſes, two Stables, in which three Horſes were burnt, a Warehouſe, in which was lodged a large Quantity of Allum, four Compting Houſes, and other Offices. It is computed that upwards of 4000 Pieces of Serges, Bayes and Flannels, have been deſtroyed, beſides other merchantile Goods, the Damage of which is computed at leaſt at 40000 l. it likewiſe burnt the Rigging of two Ships; the Flames had nearly communicated themſelves to the other ſhipping, but they luckily being afloat, ſlipt their Anchors and eſcaped.

Laſt Sunday a melancholy Accident happened at Shepperton; two Bricklayers who were both in Liquor, ſtripped off their Cloaths to waſh themſelves in a ſmall River that runs by that Town, one of them had not been in many Minutes when he diſappeared, and remained under Water for a conſiderable Time, which alarmed the Spectators; his Companion ſearched for him and brought him out, but he was quite dead; They attempted to bleed him but without ſucceſs, there was no Appearance of Life. He has left behind him a Wife and a numerous Family.

A few Days ago a Perſon who keeps a Haberdaſher's Shop near Monmouth-ſtreet, being under ſome Diſcontent of Mind, went down into his back Seller, locked the Door and hanged himſelf, but ſtruggling very much alarmed a Woman who lives in the Fore Celler, who by a Hole in the Partition ſaw his Condition, and immediately acquainted a Neighbour therewith, who immediately forced through the Cellar Window and cut him down. He no ſooner came to himſelf, than ſeeing the Knife which had done him the friendly Office, ſnatched up the ſame, and threatned to ſtab the Perſon to whom he owed his Life for fruſtrating his Intentions. This is ſaid to be the third Attempt he has made on his own Life.

A few Days ſince as —— Conſtable, Eſq; a Gentleman of a large Eſtate in Leiceſterſhire, was going in his Chaiſe from Leiceſter to viſit a Gentleman who lived ſome ſmall Diſtance from him, a favourite Dog, that he uſually took with him in the Chaiſe, ſuddenly became ſurly, ſnappiſh, and troubleſome, and Mr. Conſtable ſtruck him; upon which the Dog ſeized him by the Cheek, and faſtened a conſiderable Time, till the Gentleman recollecting his Piſtols, (which he always travelled with) took one of them and ſhot the Dog. His Face was miſerably torn, and he is now under the Care of a Surgeon.

Yeſterday ſe'nnight a young Woman, genteelly dreſſed in ſecond Mourning, was found floating in the Creek at Bow. She had ſeveral Buiſes on her her Face and Shoulders.

About a Fortnight ago ——— Galliott, Eſq; with Mr. Duffkin, a Farmer in Berry-ſtreet, Edmonton, went to view the Grounds adjacent, when a young Bull, who had been formerly play'd with about the Farm Yard, being teazed by a Dog who accidentally went along with the Gentlemen, run at Mr. Duffkin, and toſſed him in ſuch a Manner, that he died laſt Saturday.

Yeſterday ſe'nnight a Woman, big with Child, who was Paſſenger in a Boat going to Kingſton, had a Rape committed on her by three Watermen, who were in the Boat; they uſed her ſo ill that the Child was killed in her Belly, and ſhe died on Saturday laſt of the Buiſes. And on Monday they were all apprehended at a Houſe near Hungerford Market, and being carried before a Magiſtrate, were all committed to the Gatehouſe.

Letters from Boſton in New England of the 28th of June mention very conſiderable Damage done by a violent Hurricane the Monday before; the Wind and Hail beating down the Corn, breaking the Windows of many Houſes, throwing down Trees, &c. that the Hail lay till the next Day on the Fields, and was in ſome Places two Feet deep; and that ſome of the Hail-ſtones were as large as Pullets Eggs.

By Letters from Briſtol we are informed that the Beginning of laſt Month, William Gibbons, a Lad about nine Years of Age, was bit by a Dog, without Lawford's Gate; and the Parents of the Child, not ſuſpecting the Dog to be mad, took no Precantion. The Child continued well till Monday ſe'nnight, when he was taken with a violent Purging, and ſome Symptoms of Madneſs began to appear, which increaſed daily, and Yeſterday Fortnight he died raving mad.

A few Days ago a Butcher in Clare-market, having put a conſiderable Sum of Money in a greaſy Bag, went out in a Hurry to the Street, without ſecuring it, when he returned, he was ſurprized to find the Money gone, and charged a Perſon with it, who came into the Shop after he was gone out; the Man proteſted his Innocence, but declared that he had ſeen a Dog carrying in his Mouth a Bag, which anſwered the Deſcription; the Butcher immediately recollected that he had that Day ſeen a Dog in the Market belonging to a Barber in Weſtminſter, whom its Maſter taught to carry Things in that Manner; he went directly to the Barber's, and found that the Dog had carried the Bag ſafe, and he recovered the Money without the Loſs of a Shilling.

Monday Robert Darby, who was committed to Jail on Saturday laſt, for further Examination, on ſuſpicion of robbing the Weſtern Mail, was examined at the Poſt Office by Alderman Winterbottom, and was ſent back to the Poultry Compter. The Poſt Boy was preſent at his Examination, but could not poſitively ſwear to him. There were ſome Circumſtances whereby he appeared to be guilty, particularly his borrwing a brown Surtout Coat of a Man at Chertſea, the Evening before the Robbery was committed, which Coat was produc'd, and the Owner declared that to be the Coat he lent to Darby, which being put upon his Back, the Poſt Boy ſwore that the Perſon that robbed him, had ſuch a Coat on. He was again examined on Tueſday by the above Gentleman, who committed him to Newgate.

Governor Cornwallis is ſpeedily expected from Nova Scotia in order to make a full Report of the preſent ſtate of that important Colony; the Difficulties, if there be any, under which it ſtill labours and the proper Methods for removing them, and making that great Barrier of our Colonies upon the Continent as ſtrong and as ſecure as poſſible.

We hear from Turnbridge, that on Friday laſt the Right Hon. the Lord Chief Juſtice Lee, and Mr. Juſtice Burnet, were at the Aſſembly there and the next Morning ſet out for Lewis Aſſizes.

Thurſday a conſiderable Quantity of Tea, and ſome Brandy, was brought to the Cuſtom-houſe from Haſtings, near which Place it was ſeized.

Thurſday Morning the Mad Captain, who lately ran along the Streets with a Sword drawn, went up to the Top of St. Paul's, from wheence he attempted to throw himſelf, but was prevented by the Perſon who went up with him.

Wedneſday a Carman was ſtopt in Fleet-ſtreet by the Lord Mayor's Officers, for driving an empty Cart with three Horſes, and without a Number contrary to Act of Parliament, for which he was fined 40 s.

Yeſterday 7-Night three Men having ſome Words together at a Public Houſe in Southwark, one of them accuſed the other two with being concerned in the Affair for which Coleman, the Brewer's Clerk, was executed ſome Time ago; whereupon two of them were ſecured, and being carried before Juſtice Clark, were commited to the New Jail; the other made his Eſcape.

Tueſday a Soldier of the Second Regiment of Foot Guards ran the Gauntlet on the Parade in St. James's Park, for ſelling his Regimentals; and was afterwards drummed out of the Regiment, with a ſtring of Glaſs Bottles over his Shoulders, for ſtealing Liquors.

We hear from Glouceſter, that the Perſon mentioned to be committed to that Jail on Suſpicion of robbing the Weſtern Mail, proves to be Edward Bronſdon, Eſq; a Gentleman of a very conſiderable Fortune.——The ſuſpicion was chiefly founded on his Freedom of Behaviour in ſhewing his Landlord a much larger Quantity of Money and Notes than People uſually travel with; but he at the ſame time convinced him how well he was prepared to defend it, having a Blunderbuſs charged with Slugs and a Brace of Piſtols for cloſe Quarters, as he called it. He was in the Jail from Saturday Evening to Monday Morning, when he was diſcharged, there being an Account that another Perſon was in Custody at London; and Mr. Bronſdon being perſonally known by moſt of the eminent Counſel of that Circuit, who arriving there the ſaid Evening he was committed.

The laſt Advices from Madrid obſerve, that a Courier had been diſpatched from M. Wall, the Spaniſh Ambaſſador here, with very ample Inſtructions, in conſequence of which his Excellency is to make ſome Overtures of the greateſt Importance about the Means to facilitate a final Accomodation of all Matters in Diſpute between the two Courts.

Our Correſpondent at Paris has given us a more intelligible Account of the ſituation of their Affairs in the Indies than has hitherto been publiſhed. It ſeems, that M. Dupleix has contrived to erect a new Power in the Indies, to Balance that of the Mogul, by engaging the Sovereign of the Marattes to proclaim himſelf King of Golconda, and has likewiſe made a Peace between the new Monarch and the Mogul, for which he has ſo managed as to be very well paid on both Sides.

We hear that by the Treaty of Peace and Commerce lately concluded between Great Britain and the Emperor of Morocco, the Treaty of the Year 1721 is renewed and confirmed in all Points; beſides which it is ſtipulated, That the Britiſh ſubjects ſhall enjoy a free Trade in all the Dominions of the Prince. That they ſhall be at Liberty to ſell their Goods in ſuch Ports as they judge will turn to the beſt Account: That if within ſix Months after the Date of the Treaty, any Subjects of Great Britain ſhall be taken by the Moors, on board the Ships of other Nations at Enmity with the Emperor of Morocco, they ſhall be well uſed, and immediately

By the Mary, Pearſon, juſt arrived from Carolina there is Advice, that the Indians in the Engliſh Intereſt, bordering on that Colony, have lately had ſome Bickerings with other neighbouring Indian Nations, the Grounds of which were not yet well underſtood; that ſeveral Skirmiſhes had already happened between them, in which many were killed on both ſides; and that when the ſaid Ship came away, it was expected all the Warriors of both Parties would be ſpeedily called to Arms, in order to decide the Difference.

By a Letter from Ipſwich, we have an Account, that the four Smugglers, who were condemned at Bury Aſſizes, were executed on Wedneſday the 7th Inſtant.

By a Letter from Milan we find, that there had like to have been a deſperate Engagement, about a whimſical Affair, between the Archers (Companies of armed Men, who ſerve as a City Watch, to apprehend Thieves and Smugglers, take up Vagrants and Beggars, &c.) and the Running-Footmen, of whom there are Abundance in that City, all Noblemen and Gentlemen of great Eſtates having one or more of them in their Families. The Archers lately took it into their Heads to wear coloured Shoe Latchets, which the Running Footmen took in ſuch Dudgeon, that two or three of them having met an Archer with ſuch Latchets, fell on him, and plucked them off his Feet, and gave him beſides a good Drubbing. Upon this a Party of the Archers ran to Arms, and threatened to fire at the Footmen, who were ſoon joined by a Poſſe of their Fraternity, armed with Piſtols and Clubs: But whilſt they were drawn up in Mob Array, menacing and provoking one another to the Combat, each being loth to give the firſt Fire, the Governor of the Town came down among them, and by his Authority prevented the Effuſion of Blood. Then he enquired into the Cauſe of the Quarrel, and very ſagaciouſly decided the Difference in Favour of the Footmen, charging the Archers to tie their Shoes for the future with nothing but black Strings, or Ribbands.

By a private Letter from Paris we are informed, that the Booty left in the Camp of Nabob that was defeated ſome Time ago by the French in India, together with the Plunder they got in two or three Places they took after the Battle, is ſo great, that the Share of M. Dupleix alone amounts to no leſs than eight Millions Sterling.

We have Advice from the Hague that the King of Portugal has revoked the Edict of the Year 1739 whereby it was forbid to bring any Eaſt Indian Commodities into his Dominions in Foreign Veſſels. If this be true, our India Company will be great Gainers by it.

Extract of a Letter from New York, dated July 1.

"By a Veſſel from Curacoa we have Advice, that five Sloops from that Port having been fitted out ſome Time ago to Trade on the Spaniſh Main, the Spaniſh ſent two Brigantines and three Xebecks, well manned and full of Men, to prevent them: They accordingly met, and engaged each other very ſmartly for ſome Time, when two of the Dutch-men received much Damage, and a ſhot between Wind and Water, made a running Fight, and got off; the two wounded ſloops came up to Curacoa to refit, leaving the other three at Aruba: whereupon the People of Curacoa fitted out two more ſloops of 20 Guns and 60 Men each, and ſent them with the others, in order to protect and defend their Traders."

Extract of a Letter from Paris, Auguſt 10.

"According to the Report made to the Court by M. Grandeve, who returned ſome Weeks ſince with two Men of War from the Coaſt of Guiney, the Son of one of the King's of that Country, whoſe Diſtrict is called Stantaini, came on board of M. Grandeve's Ship, dreſſed entirely in the French Mode, with a laced Hat, Bag Wig, &c. and expreſſed a very great Affection for our Nation, ſaying he ſaid he had Time to acquire a Knowlege thereof in a few Years Reſidence in this Kingdom, and that he ſhould love and Eſteem us as long as he lived; adding, that his Father's Affection for the Nation was altogether as ſtrong as his, and that to confirm his eſteem and Reſpect for our Monarch, he had lately aſſumed the Name of Lewis."

Extract of a Letter from Madrid, July 27.

"One of the Points actually diſcuſſing between the Court of Vienne and our Miniſtry, is the Right or Priority claimed by the Engliſh to cut Logwood in the Bay Campeachy: The Britiſh Ambaſſador does expect that this Article will be allowed in the new Treaty, but our Court is rather inclined to look upon it as an Abuſe, and that it is unreaſonable to plead Preſcription for it. However it is ſtill hoped that ſome Temperament will be found to adjuſt this Point, eſpecially as there are other Articles of greater Importance, which muſt be previouſly ſettled. As for the Negociation on the Tapis with the Court of Vienna, we don't hear of any Progreſs being yet made in it, though it is three Months ſince Mr. Keene had been charged to back, with all his Credit and Influence, the Propoſitions to be made by Count Heſterhaſi, the Imperial Ambaſſador, for conſolidating the public Tranquility of Europe, and maintaining the Repoſe of Italy in par-

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James Barry, of Haſting in the County of Suſſex, Shopkeeper, Dealer and Chapman.

Abel Atkinſon, of Liverpool in the County of Lancaſter, Merchant, Grocer and Chapmrn.

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To Persons of either Sex,
Afflicted with any Species of the PALSY, *or other* Nervous Decays.

NEVER were NERVOUS DISEASES, PALSIES, and PARALYTICK DISORDERS so frequent as of late they have been, nor have the usual Remedies been found adequate to those pertinacious Distempers: This occasioned a Physician, who employed his Thoughts much concerning them, to adapt a Medicine, a Sovereign Elixir peculiar to, and effectual for, the Palsy, and all other Nervous Complaints now reigning, which, after he had experienced on vast Numbers of Persons of both Sexes, and always with surprizing Success even so as infallibly to cure by it the Palsy, and all Paralytick Effects and Nervous Disorders, he permitted it to be made publick for a general Good, that so those labouring under these miserable Ailments might know where to meet with a safe and most certain Cure, which it accomplishes in so short a Time, and with such Ease and Pleasure (a few Drops of it being a Dose, highly agreeable to the Palate, and comforting to the Stomach and Bowels) as is almost incredible to relate.

But the taking one Bottle of it only demonstrates its prodigious Efficacy to every one, and the Patients soon finds all Numbness, Deadness, and shaking, or Resolution of the Nerves, as well as all convulsive, cramp-like, or painful Contractions of them, vanish and return no more, and this, though these Diseases have been of many Years standing, and whether occasioned by long Illness, fast Living, hard drinking, or any other Cause; for it performs all that can be wished for in Nervous Cases, creates an Appetite, expells Wind, rectifies the Digestion, occasions laudable Chyle, attennuates the Blood and Juices, causes a free and regular Circulation of 'em thro' the Capillary Vessels, revives and increases the Spirits, warms, comforts, strengthens, and replenishes the Brain and whole Nervous System, hence the Sinews, Tendons, Ligaments, and all the enfeebled Parts are invigorated, the Limbs restored to their pristine Steadiness and Strength, and the Palsy and all Paralitick Disorders and Nervous Decays suddenly cured by it, to the Admiration of the Patients themselves, and all about them.

This sovereign and incomparable Elixir is permitted to be sold only at Mrs. Holt's, at the Cross Keys and Star below the Royal Exchange in Cornhill, London, at 3s. 6d. a Bottle, with printed Directions at large.

The only short and infallible Cure for that reigning Disease the SCURVY *and all Scorbutic Humours, tho' arrived in the highest or most inveterate Degree, or of ever so many Years standing, and that without a sensible Evacuation, or the least Purging, which, by an unaccountable Mistake, is generally advised, also always found rather to encrease and confirm the Scurvy than cure it.*

By the so much fam'd and most pleasant Chymical DROPS.

WHICH, without the least Trouble, Confinement, or any Disorder whatever, dost once strike at the true Cause of the Scurvy, and entirely destroy it, and all Scorbutick Humors and Effects, Root and Branch, so as never to return again, as many Thousands of both Sexes have experienced, and as all who take them in Three Days Time are convinced; for they almost instantly alter the morbid State of the Juices, purify the Blood, (sweeten all the Fluids cleanse them from Impurities, and directly clear the whole Habit from all Spots, Blotches, black and blue Marks, Itchings, foul Eruptions or Breakings out, Weakness of the Limbs, languid Heaviness of the whole Body, wandering Pains, Weakness of the Back, and all the vast Variety of Symptoms by which the Scurvy imitates and often lies conceal'd under the Appearance of the Rheumatism, and many other Distempers.

And for strengthening the Stomach, immediately creating a good Appetite, causing a regular and easy Digestion of Food, and curing all windy Effects and Disorders of the first Passages, (whence proceed Head-Achs, Vapours, and other Indispositions) no Bitters, nor any other Medicine upon Earth can compare with them, insomuch that besides infallibly curing the Scurvy, in all its Shapes and Appearances they assuredly and directly cure the Green-Sickness in Virgins, Worms of all Kinds, in Young or Old, and almost all other Chronick Diseases which are chiefly occasioned by Indigestion and flatulent Crudities in the Stomach and Bowels) and certainly prevent Fevers, Agues, and other acute Illnesses.

They are wonderful'y Cordial and Restorative, strengthen and renew the whole Machine, and, as soon as taken, make the Patient pleasantly lightsome, brisk and vigorous to Admiration, and are a Guard for all Sorts of Persons, to preserve as well as to procure a sound and healthful State of Body.

But the great Reputation these so much fam'd and most pleasant Chymical DROPS have so universally gain'd among Persons of Eminence, for their suddenly and infallibly curing the Scurvy and all Scorbutick Humors, and other Chronick Diseases, in so clean an and agreeable Manner, have occasioned many to imitate them, some under the same, and others under other Names; be careful therefore not to be deceived, but be sure to have the Right, which, by the Author's special Appointment, are to be had, only at the Gentlewoman's at the two blue Posts in Haydon Yard in the Minories, at 3s. 6d. a Bottle, with Directions.

For the direct Cure of IMBECILLITY *or* IMPOTENCY *in* MEN, *whether occasioned, by* Pollutio sui, *Seminal Weaknesses of any kind, or any other Defect of the Generative Faculties.*

And also

Of BARRENNESS *in* WOMEN, *tho' of many Years Continuance, and proceeding from draining Weaknesses, Coldness of Constitution, or any other Cause whatever.*

The Famous and Ineftimable

PROLIFICK ELIXIR,

The highest, richest, and most powerful Cordial in Nature as it recommended,

BEING the only true and Infallible Cure for Impotency in Men and Barrenness in Women, in the Universe, and which it at once accomplishes without the least Trouble, even after all other Remedies have fail'd, as Thousands have Experienced, and that by promoting the chearful Curricle of the Blood and Juices, raising the Fluids from their languid depressed State, to one more florid and sparkling; opening all Obstructions, fortifying the Nerves, increasing the Animal Spirits, restoring a Juvenile Bloom, and evidently replenishing the crispy Fibres of the whole Habit, with generous Warmth and balmy Moisture, and thereby invigorating to such a Degree as not to be imagin'd, but by those who have experienced how exceedingly and suddenly it renovates, recruits and powerfully strengthens all the Animal Faculties, and Generative Powers in both Sexes. It inforces a bright lively Disposition, banishes Melancholy, and inspires Mirth and Gladness of Heart beyond Expression.

Abundance of Ladies, who for several Years were deem'd incurably Barren, have after twice taking it, conceived and became Fruitful, and great Numbers of Gentlemen, who by fast living, Strains, Self Abuses, had render'd themselves incapable of Procreation, have soon been enabled by it to propagate their Species, insomuch that very many illustrious Families, who, for want of Children, were almost inconsolable, are now blest with happy Issue, and are (under Providence) indebted to this Great Medicine for their Heirs.

It rectifies all Disorders of the Stomach, creates an Appetite, procures a good Digestion, and in all Weakness of Body, or Decay of Constitution of any Kind, is a most infallible Restorative, and never seems to keep back the Effects of Old Age it self.

It is to be taken but a few Drops at a Time, has a very fine Flavour, is pleasant to the Palate, Cordial to the Stomach, and can be had only at the Gentlewoman's at the Two Blue Posts in Haydon Yard in the Minories at 5s. a Bottle, sealed up with printed Directions, and Advice at large.

LONDON: Printed for H. MORGAN, in *Red-lion-court, Fleet-street.*
Where Advertisements, and Letters to the Author, are taken in.